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13. Jaundice was not present except in one case, which had previously been affected with it.

14. Albuminuria: In most cases examinations were not made. Several observers mention slight albuminuria in a few cases. One case of acute nephritis with death has been mentioned. The writer examined for albumin in a few severe cases at the height of the fever with negative results.

15. Complications or sequelae: Inflammation of the axillary and inguinal glands was noticed in a few cases. Epistaxis was present in a number of cases. Uterine hemorrhage occurred in several instances. During convalescence marked mental depression with physical debility was of frequent occurrence.

16. Immunity conferred by an attack: Opinions are very much at variance as to the degree of immunity conferred. Some state that no immunity at all was given, while others consider that it was very decided, recurrence taking place in only a small percentage of cases. Quite a number of second and third attacks were observed. One of the most convincing facts that a very decided immunity, for a short time at least, was conferred by the first or subsequent attacks is that at the present writing, December 1, 1903, there is only an occasional case heard of in Honolulu in spite of the fact that the climatic conditions have remained practically the same and mosquitoes still abound.

17. Diagnostic symptoms: These may be referred to four main groups—pain, fever, nausea and vomiting, rash. Pain, as a rule, came on suddenly, patients frequently being able to say at what hour the attack began. The pain has been described usually as severe, agonizing, excruciating, allowing neither sleep nor rest. Its frequent location was in the back of the head, eyeballs (with injection of the conjunctiva and photophobia), neck, lumbar regions, limbs. Sometimes the muscles were very tender, and again the joints would ache. The temperature seldom went above  $39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

18. No specific treatment was used. As a palliative measure it became necessary in a number of severe cases to use morphia to relieve pain and to secure sleep.

In collecting these data the writer desires to express his thanks to the physicians of Honolulu for information which was most courteously given.

#### JAPAN.

##### *Report from Yokohama—Summary of plague deaths in 1903.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 9, as follows:

During the week ended December 5, 1903, bills of health were issued to 12 vessels, including 6 belonging to the United States Navy. Six vessels having an aggregate personnel of 500 crew and 673 passengers were inspected; 189 steerage passengers and 8 crew were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

During the week ended December 5 no new cases of plague occurred in Yokohama. Other communicable diseases were reported, as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 0 deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths.

During the present year, up to December 5, there have been reported in Yokohama 41 cases of plague, with 33 deaths; also 2 cases of doubtful plague, with 1 death.

*Report from Nagasaki—Rejection of immigrants.*—Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, November 27, as follows: Number of immigrants recommended for rejection, 55.

#### MEXICO.

##### *Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever—Smallpox on steamship Prince August Wilhelm, from Havre, via Habana.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson reports, December 21, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903: From all causes there were reported 48 deaths, 2 being from yellow fever and 11 from tuberculosis.

On December 19 the Hamburg-American steamship *Prince August*